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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

AMINZAY, SHAIMA Q

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2684

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/924,785	Applicant(s) KOHLI ET AL.	
	Examiner Shaima Q. Aminzay	Art Unit 2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 28, 2005 has been entered.

Claims 25 are pending.

Claim Objections

1. A claim which depends from a dependent claim should not be separated by any claim which does not also depend from said dependent claim. It should be kept in mind that a dependent claim may refer to any preceding independent claim. In general, applicant's sequence will not be changed. See MPEP § 608.01(n). The applicant is required to make proper corrections. For the examining purpose the following changes are being considered during examining of the following claims:

Claim 23, "The system of claim 23" considered "The system of claim 22".

Claim 24, "The system of claim 24" considered "The system of claim 22".

Claim 25, "The system of claim 25" considered "The system of claim 22".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action.

(a) Patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made

2. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kulkarni (Kulkarni et al. U. S. Patent 5862481) in view of Gallagher (Gallagher et al. U. S. Patent 5933784).

Regarding claim 1, Kulkarni discloses a system for supporting a wireless network service in conjunction with wireless communications service provided to a mobile station (MS) in a first network by a second network (see for example, Figures 4, 9, column 1, lines 4-6, and column 3, lines 18-21, and lines 47-63), the first and second networks having two different network technologies (see for example, Figures 4 and 9, column 4, lines 35-37, the IS-41 (first network) and

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GSM (second network) have two different network technologies), the system comprising: the MSC communicating with the MS for providing a wireless communication service by the first network (see for example, Figures 4 and 9, column 1, lines 7-15, column 5, lines 32-67 continued to column 6, lines 1-29, lines 17-40, the MSC communicating with the Roaming Terminal (MS) and providing wireless communication service by the IS-41 (first network) network), and wireless switch device (WS) implemented in the second network connected to the at least one MSC in the first network (see for example, Figures 4 and 9, column 6, lines 27-40, the GSM (second network) switch connects to the MSC of the IS-41 (first network)), and a service management subsystem that supports the wireless network service in the first and second network (see for example, column 3, lines 49-63, abstract, lines 4-14, the service management subsystem supports both first and second networks), and wherein the service management subsystem is connected to the wireless switch device in the second network (see for example, column 3, lines 49-63, abstract, lines 4-14, the management subsystem makes connections with the mobile switching in the second network), wherein the wireless network service provided to the MS in the first network is controlled by the service management subsystem (see for example, column 3, lines 49-63, abstract, lines 4-14, the network service provided in the first network is controlled by the service management subsystem).

However, Kulkarni does not specifically teach the wireless media gateway (WMG).

In related art dealing with a system supporting the wireless network services (see for example, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines 45-64), Gallagher teaches the wireless media gateway (Figures 2 and 6, column 5, lines 29-50, the WMG (206) and the two networks (IS-41, GSM (DCS1900)) communications).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Gallagher's wireless media gateway (WMG) with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide mobile customers with more flexibility and accessibility of reaching other networks that are not local (Kulkarni, column 3, lines 35-42).

Regarding claim 9, Kulkarni discloses a system for supporting a wireless network service in conjunction with wireless communications services provided to a mobile station (MS) in a first network having a first network technology by a second network having a second network technology (see for example, Figures 4, 9, column 1, lines 4-6, and column 3, lines 18-21, and lines 47-63, the IS-41 (first network) having first technology and GSM (second network) having second technology), and the first and second network technologies being incompatible to each other (see for example, Figures 4 and 9, column 4, lines 35-37, the IS-41 (first network) and GSM (second network) are the two incompatible networks), the system comprising: a service management subsystem connected to the

MSC in the second network that supports the wireless network service in the first network and second network (see for example, column 3, lines 49-63, abstract, lines 4-14, the service management subsystem supports the second network), and wherein the service management subsystem provides control information to the MSC in the first network through the MSC in the second network for managing the wireless network service initiated within the first network (see for example, column 3, lines 49-63, abstract, lines 4-14, the service management subsystem controls the first and second networks).

and implementing interface between the first and second networks (see for example, Figure 4, column 5, lines 25-31, the GSM interface to IS-41 (GIP) and the IS-41 interface to GSM (PIG)).

However, Kulkarni does not specifically teach an interface device.

In related art dealing with a system supporting the wireless network services (see for example, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines 45-64), Gallagher teaches an interface device implemented in at least one mobile switching center (MSC) of the second network enabling the MSC in the second network to communicate with at least one MSC in the first network (see for example, column 7, lines 6-25, the MSC/HLR and MSC/VLR wireless communications and the two networks and further, the WMG).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Gallagher's wireless media gateway (WMG) and interfacing with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different

protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide mobile customers with more flexibility and accessibility of reaching other networks that are not local (Kulkarni, column 3, lines 35-42).

Regarding claim 11, Kulkarni discloses a method for migrating a control of a wireless communication service provided to a mobile station (MS) in conjunction with wireless communication services in a first network depending on a first network technology (see for example, Figure 4, GSM network) to a second network depending on a second network technology (see for example, Figure 4, IS-41 network; and column 5, lines 23-24, and column 9, lines 1-3), and receiving a request for the wireless communication service in the first network by a mobile switch center (see for example, Figure 4, MSC in GSM network, column 5, lines 15-23); obtaining an instruction to grant or deny the wireless network service from a first control device in the second network (see for example, column 8, lines 24-30), the first control device providing the instruction based on its communication to a service management subsystem for the control of the wireless network service (see for example, column 8, lines 19-24); if the wireless network service is granted (see for example, column 8, lines 25-27), a second control device in the first network controlled by the first control device allowing the MS to execute the wireless network service with a receiver (see for example, Figure 4, column 8, lines 25-27), and if the wireless communication service is

denied (see for example, Figure 4, column 8, lines 27-28), the second control device in the first network controlled by the first control device prohibiting the MS to execute the wireless network service with the receiver (see for example, column 8, lines 19-30), and wherein the first network thus maintains the control of the wireless communication service through the service management subsystem connected to the second network without implementing additional service management subsystem (see for example, column 3, lines 49-57).

However, Kulkarni does not specifically teach the predetermined protocol independent of the network technology,

In related art dealing with a system supporting the wireless network services (see for example, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines 45-64), Gallagher teaches the first and second control devices communicate with each other using a predetermined protocol independent of the network technology used by either the first and the second network (see for example, column 5, lines 12-13 (SS7 Signaling Network 108), and lines 25-41, the gateway 202, and unit 206).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Gallagher's predetermined protocol independent of the network technology with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide mobile customers with more flexibility and accessibility of reaching other networks that are not local (Kulkarni, column 3, lines 35-42).

Regarding claim 18, Kulkarni discloses a system for migrating a control of a wireless network service in conjunction with wireless communication services provided to a mobile station (MS) in a network depending on a first network technology first (see for example, Figure 9, IS-41 network; and Figure 4, GSM) to a second network depending on a second network technology (see for example, Figure 9, GSM network; and Figure 4, IS-41), a first control device in the second network for providing an instruction to grant or deny a request for the wireless communication service in the first network by a mobile switch center (see for example, Figure 4, column 8, lines 24-30); a service management subsystem for communicating with the first control device providing information pertaining to the MS for the control of the wireless network service (see for example, Figure 4, column 3, lines 52-54), and a second control device in the first network controlled by the first control device for allowing the MS to execute the wireless network service with a receiver if the wireless network service is granted or for prohibiting the MS to execute the wireless network service with the receiver if the wireless network service is denied (see for example, Figure 4, column 8, lines 27-28, and lines 19-24), and wherein the first network thus maintains the control of the wireless communication service through the service management subsystem connected to the second network without implementing additional service management subsystem (see for example, column 3, lines 49-57).

However, Kulkarni does not specifically teach the predetermined protocol

independent of the network technology.

In related art dealing with a system supporting the wireless network services (see for example, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines 45-64), Gallagher teaches the first and second control devices communicate with each other using a predetermined protocol independent of the network technology used by either the first and the second network (see for example, column 5, lines 12-13 (SS7 Signaling Network 108), and lines 25-41, the gateway 202, and unit 206).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Gallagher's predetermined protocol independent of the network technology with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide mobile customers with more flexibility and accessibility of reaching other networks that are not local (Kulkarni, column 3, lines 35-42).

Regarding claim 2, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 1, and further Gallagher teaches the WS (see for example, Figure 2, SS7 Network) controls the operation of the WMG for providing the wireless network service (Figure 2, element 206, and gateway 202).

Regarding claims 5, and 15, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claims 1, 11, and further Gallagher teaches the WS further connects to at least one additional

WMG situated in at least one additional network having its network technology as the first network such that the wireless network service is applicable to users of the at least one additional network (see for example, column 5, lines 32-38).

Regarding claim 6, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 1, and further Gallagher teaches the WS communicates with the service management subsystem through a signaling control point. (see for example, Figure 2, SS7 signaling Network).

Regarding claim 7, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 1, and further Gallagher teaches the wireless communication service is a voice service (see for example, column 1, lines 43-47; column 10, lines 59-65).

Regarding claims 8, and 17, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claims 1, 11, and further Gallagher teaches wherein the wireless network service is a data service (see for example, column 5, lines 42-50, and column 6, lines 4-7).

Regarding claim 10, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 11, and further Kulkarni teaches the MSC in the second network communicates with the service management subsystem through a signaling control point (see for example, column 8, lines 24-30, lines 41-46, and column 9, lines 45-50).

Regarding claims 12 and 13, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 11, and further Kulkarni teaches instructing the second control device to stop providing the wireless network service in response to instructions from the service management subsystem, and to the MS (see for example, column 8, lines 24-30, lines 41-46, and column 9, lines 45-50).

Regarding claim 14, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 11, and further Kulkarni teaches wherein the receiver is connected to one of the following networks: a Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN), the first network, and the second network (see for example, Figures 4 and 9, column 3, lines 22-32).

Regarding claims 19 and 20, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 18.

Gallagher does not specifically teaches the billing subsystem and a credit account of the MS.

However, Kulkarni teaches the authentication process against fraud in the first (AUC) and second (AC) networks control device (see for example, column 6, lines 17-40), and further, the invention is not limited to the authentication process (column 11, lines 65-68; using the authentication process and the "CallHistoryCount" (column 6, lines 19-26) can be used to modified the system to include credit account or billing process).

3. Claims 3-4, 16, and 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kulkarni (Kulkarni et al. U. S. Patent 5,862,481) in view of Gallagher (Gallagher et al. U. S. Patent 5,933,784), and further in view of Bjelland (Bjelland et al. U. S. Publication 2002/0006,780).

Regarding claim 21, Kulkarni discloses a system for providing a calling service in a first and second network (see for example, Figures 4, 9, column 1, lines 4-6, and column 3, lines 18-21, and lines 47-63), wherein technologies of the first and second network are different (see for example, Figures 4 and 9, column 4, lines 35-37, the technologies of the IS-41 (first network) and GSM (second network) are different), the system comprising: a service management subsystem connected to the MSC in the second network that supports the wireless network service in the first network and second network (see for example, column 3, lines 49-63, abstract, lines 4-14, the service management subsystem supports the second network), wherein the service management subsystem provides control information to the MSC in the first network through the MSC in the second network for managing the wireless network service initiated within the first network (see for example, column 3, lines 49-63, abstract, lines 4-14, the service management subsystem controls the first and second networks), and implementing interface between the first and second networks (see for example, Figure 4, column 5, lines 25-31, the GSM interface to IS-41 (GIP) and the IS-41 interface to GSM (PIG)).

However, Kulkarni does not specifically teach an interface device and prepaid service.

In related art dealing with a system supporting the wireless network services (see for example, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines 45-64), Gallagher teaches an interface device implemented in at least one mobile switching center (MSC) of the second network enabling the MSC in the second network to communicate with at least one MSC in the first network (see for example, column 7, lines 6-25, the MSC/HLR and MSC/VLR wireless communications and the two networks and further, the WMG).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Gallagher's wireless media gateway (WMG) and interfacing with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide mobile customers with more flexibility and accessibility of reaching other networks that are not local (Kulkarni, column 3, lines 35-42).

And further, Kulkarni discloses the authentication process against fraud in the first (AUC) and second (AC) networks control device (see for example, column 6, lines 17-40, the invention is not limited to the authentication process (column 11, lines 65-68), using the authentication process and the "CallHistoryCount" (column 6, lines 19-26) to include billing process).

However, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher do not specifically teach the prepaid

service.

In related art dealing with the wireless network services (see for example, paragraph [0027], lines 1-14, [0029], lines 1-13, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines 45-64), Bjelland discloses the prepaid service (see for example, paragraph [0029], lines 1-13, [0042], lines 1-11, [0045], lines 1-13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Bjelland's prepaid service with Gallagher's wireless media gateway (WMG) and interfacing with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide a prepaid service with the Media Gateway Control in different networks (Bjelland, see for example, paragraph [0025], lines 6-9, [0045], lines 9-13, and [0055], lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 3, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 1, and further Gallagher teaches the WMG (Figure 2, 202) further connects to a receiver which communicates with the MS if the wireless network service is granted (see for example, column 5, lines 29-32).

However, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher do not specifically teach the prepaid service.

In related art dealing with the wireless network services (see for example, paragraph [0027], lines 1-14, [0029], lines 1-13, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines

45-64), Bjelland discloses the prepaid service (see for example, paragraph [0029], lines 1-13, [0042], lines 1-11, [0045], lines 1-13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Bjelland's prepaid service with Gallagher's wireless media gateway (WMG) and interfacing with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide a prepaid service with the Media Gateway Control in different networks (Bjelland, see for example, paragraph [0025], lines 6-9, [0045], lines 9-13, and [0055], lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 4, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 1, and further Gallagher teaches the WMG response and command messages (see for example, column 3, lines 56-56, and column 4, lines 12-24), and further, Kulkarni teaches grants or stops the wireless communication service between the MS and a receiver based on instructions from the WS, the instructions being formed further based on communications between the service management subsystem and the WS (see for example, column 8, lines 24-30, lines 41-46, and column 9, lines 45-50).

However, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher do not specifically teach the prepaid service.

In related art dealing with the wireless network services (see for example,

paragraph [0027], lines 1-14, [0029], lines 1-13, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines 45-64), Bjelland discloses the prepaid service (see for example, paragraph [0029], lines 1-13, [0042], lines 1-11, [0045], lines 1-13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Bjelland's prepaid service with Gallagher's wireless media gateway (WMG) and interfacing with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide a prepaid service with the Media Gateway Control in different networks (Bjelland, see for example, paragraph [0025], lines 6-9, [0045], lines 9-13, and [0055], lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 16, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher teach claim 11, and further Gallagher teaches the wireless communication service is a voice service (see for example, column 1, lines 43-47; column 10, lines 59-65).

However, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher do not specifically teach the prepaid service.

In related art dealing with the wireless network services (see for example, paragraph [0027], lines 1-14, [0029], lines 1-13, Figures 2 and 6, column 3, lines 45-64), Bjelland discloses the prepaid service (see for example, paragraph [0029], lines 1-13, [0042], lines 1-11, [0045], lines 1-13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

invention was made to include Bjelland's prepaid service with Gallagher's wireless media gateway (WMG) and interfacing with Kulkarni's two wireless network services having different protocols (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks) to provide a system supporting wireless services in networks with having different technology, and to provide a prepaid service with the Media Gateway Control in different networks (Bjelland, see for example, paragraph [0025], lines 6-9, [0045], lines 9-13, and [0055], lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 22, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher, and in view of Bjelland teach claim 21, and further, Gallagher teaches a service control point that interfaces between the MSC of the second network and the service management subsystem using an appropriate protocol (Figures 4 and 9, GSM and IS-41 networks).

Regarding claim 23, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher, and in view of Bjelland teach claim 21, and further, Gallagher teaches the MSC in the first network communicates with the MSC in the second network to request the service management subsystem for approval to provide [prepaid] wireless service for an MS in the first network (see for example, column 7, lines 6-25, the MSC/HLR and MSC/VLR wireless communications and the two networks and further, the WMG).

Regarding claim 24, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher, and in view of Bjelland teach claim 21, and further, Kulkarni teaches wherein the MSC in the second network to request the service control point to verify the service management subsystem for a corresponding account for the MS (see for example, column 8, lines 24-30, lines 41-46, and column 9, lines 45-50).

Regarding claim 25, Kulkarni in view of Gallagher, and in view of Bjelland teach claim 21, and further, Kulkarni teaches wherein the MSC in the second network transmits instructions to the MSC in the first network to grants or stop wireless communication service between the MS and a receiver based on instructions from the service control point (see for example, column 8, lines 24-30, lines 41-46, and column 9, lines 45-50).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed July 19 2004 have been fully considered.

Arguments with respect to claims 3-4, 16, and 21-25 are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 5-15, and 17-20 have been

fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant's argued features in the claim, i.e., providing the cited prior art (Kulkarni in view of Gallagher) "the combination of Kulkarni and Gallagher fails to teach or suggest a wireless switch implemented in a second network connected to at least one MSC in an incompatible first network without using a WMG".

Examiner respectfully disagrees. As discussed in the rejected above, Gallagher teaches "the wireless media gateway (Figures 2, element 206) connected in the first network to at least one mobile switching center (MSC 106) of the first network (see for example, Figure 2, IS-41B), and a wireless switch device (HLR, 204) of the second network (DCS1900 (GSM) home system) connected to the at least one MSC (106) in the first network through signaling network (108) without using the WMG (see for example, column 5, lines 29-36, the switch device (HLR, 240) connects to the MSC (106) through signaling network (108) without using WMG (206))", and the term "switch" is broad, therefore, the HLR (204) can be used, further, Kulkarni teaches a wireless router GIP (see for example, column 5, lines 15-24, device connecting the two incompatible networks and converting protocols), and Gallagher teaches an example of wireless gateway, as discussed in the rejected above, and further the applicant argues the prior art "fails to teach or suggest an interface device implemented in at least one mobile switching center (MSC) of the second network enabling the MSC in the second network to communicate with at least one MSC in the first network". As discussed in the rejected above, Gallagher teaches "the wireless media gateway (Figures 2,

element 206) connected in the first network to at least one mobile switching center (MSC 106) of the first network (see for example, Figure 2, IS-41B), and a wireless switch device (HLR, 204) of the second network (DCS1900 (GSM) home system) connected to the at least one MSC (106) in the first network through signaling network (108)", Kulkarni teaches an interface to one mobile MSC enables MSC in the other network (see for example, Figure 4, column 5, lines 28-31, the GSM MSC and IS-41 MSC), and Gallagher teaches an example of MSC connection, as discussed in the rejected above. And, further, the applicant argues that the prior art "fails to teach or suggest first and second control devices communicating with each other using a predetermined protocol independent of the network". As discussed in the rejected above, Gallagher teaches "the first and second control devices communicate with each other using a predetermined protocol independent of the network technology used by either the first and the second network (see for example, column 5, lines 12-13 (SS7 Signaling Network 108), and lines 25-41, the gateway 202, and unit 206)", and further Gallagher teaches the control devices (see for example, Figure 3, column 5, lines 43-67 continued to column 6, lines 1-21).

Kulkarni and Gallagher are both analogous to the applicants teaching, that's why they do obviate.

Therefore, Examiner believes the claims are broad enough to include Gallagher's wireless media gateway (WMG) with Kulkarni's two wireless network

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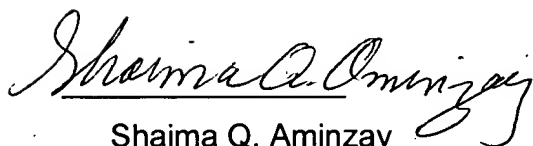
services having different protocols. The rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure,
see PTO-892 form.

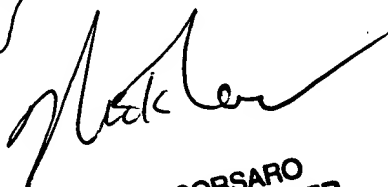
Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shaima Q. Aminzay whose telephone number is 571-272-7874. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM -5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882, the primary examiner, Nick Corsaro can be reached on 571-272-7876. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Shaima Q. Aminzay

(Examiner)



NICK CORSARO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Nay Maung

(SPE)

Art Unit 2684

May 18, 2005